

SOV/137-57-11-22730

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 299 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Aref'yeva, T. V.

Polarographic Method for the Determination of Trace Metals in T!TLE:

the Dusts of Lead-zinc and Copper-smelting Plants (Polyarograficheskiy metod opredeleniya rasseyannykh metallov v pylyakh svintsovo-tsinkovykh i medeplavil'nykh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser.khim., 1957, Nr l, pp 85-93

A study of the polarographic determination of In, Tl, Ge, Re, ABSTRACT:

and Ga in Pb-Zn dusts. In is determined polarographically against a background of 3N HCl, at an E 1/2 = -0.60 v. In is separated from Cd by precipitating it with NH4OH together with Fe(OH)3. Using a 5 - 10 g test sample, In is cemented with In dust in an HC1 medium at a pH of 1.0. As, Se, and Tl are separated from the solution with HCl in the presence of hydrazine hydrochloride. Ti is extracted with ether from solutions of HBr salts. Tl is reduced to Tl<sup>+</sup> with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> and determined against an  $NH_4OH = (NH_4)_2SO_4$  background. If there is > 8 - 10% Cu in the test sample, then T1 is

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-11-22730

Polarographic Method for the Determination of Trace Metals (cont.)

determined against a 3N HC1 background. Reduced iron serves as the reducing agent for Tl and Cu.  $E_{1/2T1}^{-1}$  = 0.47 v. Ge<sup>41</sup> cannot be reduced on a mercury drop electrode Ge<sup>24</sup> is determined polarographically against a background of 6N HC1.  $E_{1/2Ge}^{-1}$  = 0.45 v. At a concentration of  $\geq 1$  = 2 mg/liter Ge<sup>4+</sup> is reduced by the hypophosphite of Ca or Na in an HC1 medium. When the concentration of Ge is low it is precipitated together with Fe in the form of a hydroxide after which GeCl<sub>4</sub> is distilled from the HC1 solution. Ge can be determined polarographically only with an extension anode. Re is determined polarographically in a phosphate buffer solution with a pH of 7 - 8,  $E_{1/2Re}^{-1}$  = 1.45 v. Mo and Cu do not interfere with the determination when they are present in the following ratios: Cu:Re = 4:1 and Mo:Re = 10:1. Ga can be reduced against a background of 0.01N KC1 when the H ion content is  $\leq 1$  mg/liter;  $E_{1/2Ga}^{-1}$  = 1.10 v. Ga can be reduced against a background of NH<sub>4</sub>OH = NH<sub>4</sub>Gl at -1.4 v, but the height of the wave has no relation to the concentration. Cu, Pb, Ni, Cd, and Zn interfere with the determination of Ga when they are present in amounts equal to or greater than the Card 2/2 amounts of Ga.

SOV/137-58-8-18154

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 278 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aref'yeva, T. V., Pozdnyakova, A. A.

TITLE: Determination of Copper, Cadmium, Nickel, Zinc, Tin, and

Antimony in Metallic Titanium by the Polarographic Method (Opredeleniye medi, kadmiya, nikelya, tsinka, olova i sur'my

v metallicheskom titane polyarograficheskim metodom)

PERIOD!CAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n-i. in-t tsvetn. met. 1958, Nr 14,

pp 67-73

ABSTRACT: For the polarographic determination of admixtures of Cu,

Cd, Ni, Zn, Sn, and Sb in metallic Ti they are first separated from Ti by concentration. The method for the separation and concentration of Cu, Cd, Ni, and Zn is based on the formation in an aqueous solution at pH 3 of insoluble diethyldithio carbamates

(D) of the metals to be determined and on their extraction with ethyl acetate. Then the dissolved D are decomposed by treating the ethylacetate layer by a mixture of HNO3 with H2O2. The resulting aqueous solution is evaporated with  $H_2SO_4^2$  to the formation of  $SO_3$  fumes, after which Cu, Cd, Ni, and Zn are deter-

mined polarographically on a background of  $NH_4OH - (NH_4)_2SO_4$ 

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-18154

Determination of Copper, Cadmium, Nickel, Zinc, Tin, (cont.)

with addition of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> and a solution of carpenter's glue. Sn and Sb are separated from Ti and Pb admixtures by distilling in the form of bromides; then, for the purpose of concentration, the hydroxides of Sn and Sb are precipitated by ammonia together with  $Fe(OH)_3$ , and the precipitate is dissolved in a minimum amount of HCl. Sn and Sb are determined polarographically on a background of 6N HCl following the reduction of  $Fe^{3+}$  by ascorbic acid. Accurate results can be obtained at  $\geqslant 1$  mg/cc concentration of Cu, Cd, Ni, and Zn and at  $\geqslant 2-4$  mg/cc of Sn and Sb in the solution being read polarographically. The reproducibility of the results equals 20-25%.

N. G.

- 1. Titonium-Folarographic analysis
- 2. Hetals-Determination

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-8-18178

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 282 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aref yeva, T. V., Pats, R.G.

。 [2] 新国国家的政治,他们是全国,大学的,他们也是是我们的国家的人,但是不是一个,但是一个的人,但是是一个人,他们是一个人,他们就是一个人,他们就是一个人,他

TITLE: Amperometric Determination of Chromium, Vanadium, and

Manganese in Titanium Alloys (Amperometricheskoye opredele-

niye kh.oma, vanadiya i margantsa v titanovyku splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14,

pp 74-79

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of amperometric titration of Cr, V, and Mn

from the same test sample in the presence of a 200-fold excess of Ti is established. The titration is carried out with an 0.05N solution of Mohr's salt at + 1.0 v and an ~10 acidity. The rate of rotation of the Pt electrode is 600 - 800 rpm. First, the sum Cr + V + Mn is titrated after their oxidation with  $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$  in the presence of AgNO3. After the titration the solution is again oxidized with  $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ , the MnO4 is decomposed by the addition of NaCI, and the sum Cr + V is titrated. Then the  $V^{4+}$  is oxidized with an 0.1N solution of

KMnO4, the excess of which is reduced by the solution of Mohr's salt and the V is titrated. Mo and Al do not impede

Card 1/1 the determination. 1. Titanium—Determination

2. Metals—Analysis 3. Sodium arsenate—Applications

4. Iodine-Titration

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AREF'YEVA, T.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/3139

Kryukova, Tat'yana Aleksandrovna, Sof'ya Il'inichna Sinyakova, and Tat'yana Vasil'yevna Aref'yeva

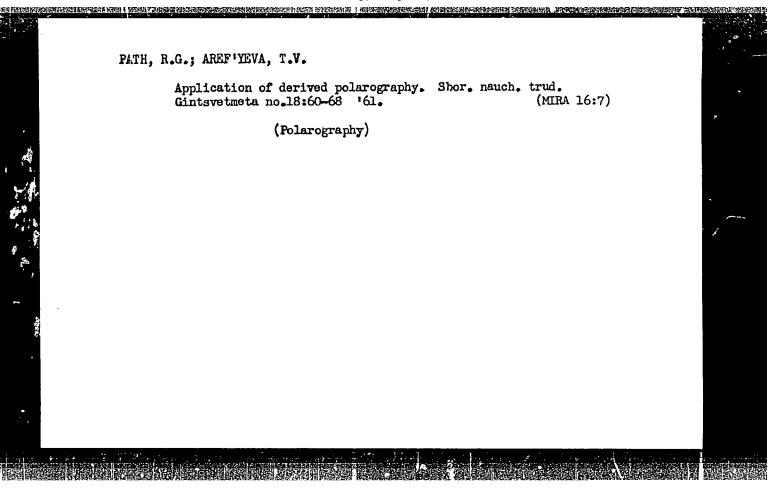
Polyarograficheskiy analiz (Polarographic Analysis) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 772 p. Errata slip inserted. copies printed.

Ed.: G. Ye. Lur'ye; Tech. Ed.: Ye. G. Shpak.

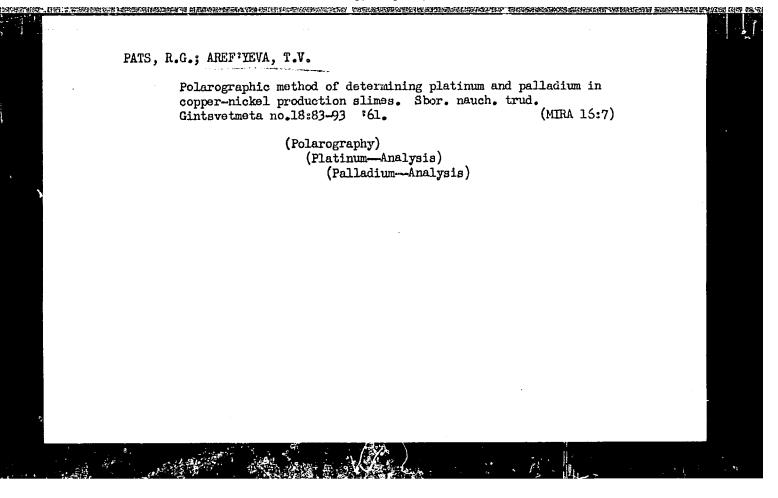
PURPOSE: This book is intended for the staff of chemical research and analysis laboratories of scientific research institutes, schools of higher learning, and industrial enterprises.

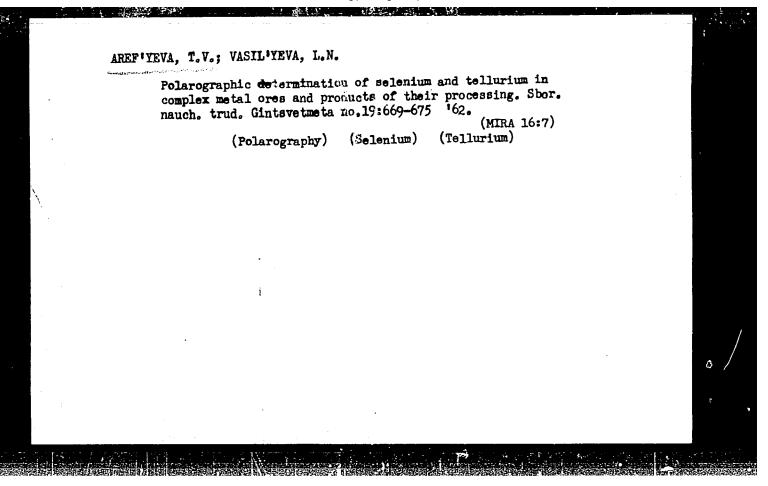
The book presents the theoretical and experimental principles of polarographic analysis and describes the construction of polarographs and the techniques of polarographic COVERAGE measurements. It describes polarographic analysis with dropping mercury electrodes, including amperometric titration, polarographic adsorption analysis, and oscilloscopic polarography. also describes various methods for the determination of organic and inorganic cations and anions. The authors thank Professor card 1/49

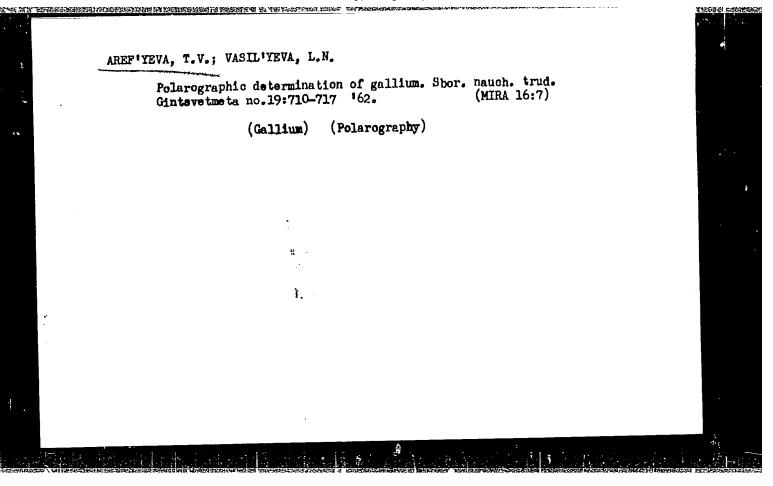
•	Polarographic Analysis SOV/3139		
•	B. N. Kabanov; Professor Yu. S. Lyalikov; E. S. Levin, Cadate of Chemical Sciences; and M. B. Bardin, Candidate of cal Sciences. Extensive bibliographies of Soviet and for literature accompany each chapter.	Chemi-	
	TABLE OF CONTENTS:		
	Foreword	17	
	Introduction	19	
	PART ONE. EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES POLAROGRAPHY	OF	j
	Ch. I. Some Concepts and Rules of Electrochemistry 1. Electric double layer and electrode potential 2. Zero applied potential	25 25 28	
	3. Concept of the psi-prime-potential 4. Dependence of boundary tension on the electrode po-	30	
	tential and on the adsorption of ions and molecules	32	
	Card 2/49		

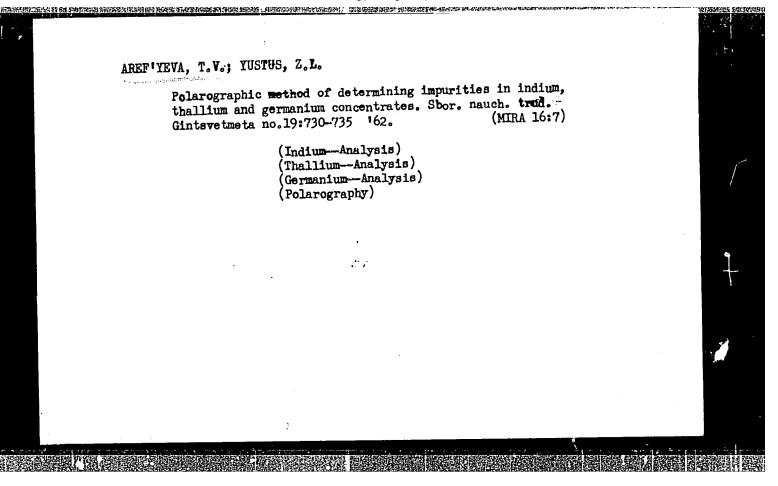


MP(q)/EMT(n)/BDS : APETC/ASD : ID L 156811-63 \$/0081/63/000/008/0174/0174 ACCESSION NR: AR3003589 SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 8D51 AUTHOR: Aref yeva, T. V., Potonyakova, A. A. TITLE: The use of solid electrodes for the polarographic determination of thallium, lead, and indium CITED SCIRCE: Vsb. navohn, (tr. Gos, n.-1, in-t tsyetn, met., no. 18, 1961, 69-82 TOPIC TAGS: polarography, Tl ion, Pb ion, In ion, solid electrode TRANSLATION: A study was made of the polarographic behavior of Tl sup +. Pb sup 24, and In sup 3+ on rotating Pt and amalgamated Pt- and Ag-electrodes, on a collector electrode (i.e. several stationary electrodes which are connected alternately) and on a submerged electrode according to Ye. M. Skobts. The best results with respect to sensitivity were obtained with the rotating amalgamated Ag electrode. The minimum concentration of Tl sup + was 0.5mg/l., and of Pb sup 2+ and In sup 2+ were 2mg/l. The Pt electrode can be restored electrochemically, chemically, and mechanically, that of amalgamated Pt electrochemically and Card 1/2/ chemically, while that of amalgamated Ag only electrochemically. S. Zhdanov









USSR/Geophysics - Water Levels Sep/Oct 51

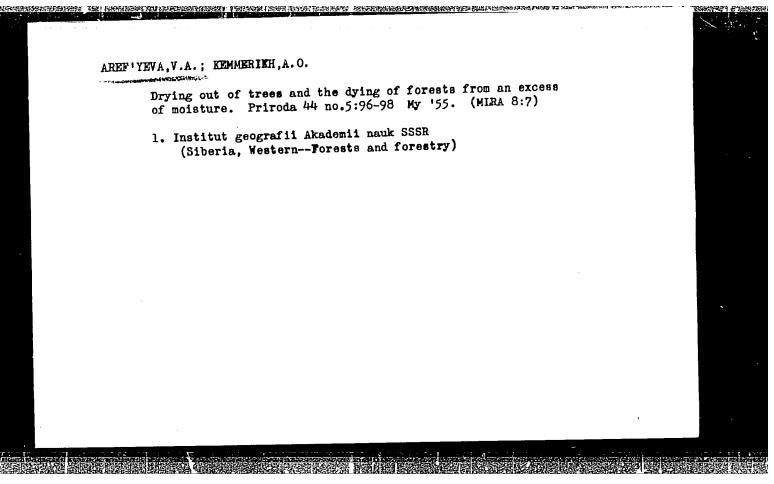
AREF'YEVA, V. A.

"Causes for the Rising of Ground Water Levels in the Tobol River Basin," V. A. Aref'yeva, A. O. Kemmerikh, Inst of Geog, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog" No 5, pp 45-50

Describes periodical rising of ground waters followed by periods of decrease. Max rise of water levels in lakes was observed in 1947; from then until 1950 the level dropped 80 cm. Similar phenomena were observed in West Siberia and Kazakhstan. A projected plan is to lower the waters of Lake Okunev into Lake Tomoye and Miass River to save flooded territory and forests of Kosobrodsk.

大学教育の対象を表現を発展を行います。 またずかんりのこう	GCC PASIL & CITIES STORY STORY	SOUTH TO THE
AREF'Y	IEVA, V.A.	
USSR/Scienti	fic Organization - Conferences	
Card 1/1	Tub. 45 - 14/15	
Authors	Aref yeva, V. A., and Zhvago, A. V.	
Title	Scientific conference in Vilnyus	
Periodical (	12v. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 5, 93 - 95, Sep - Oct 1954	
Abstract	An account is given of a conference held in the city of Vilnyus in Lithuania in which 20 reports were read dealing with the subjects of geophysics, climatology, hydrology and oceanography. The institutions represented were, the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, the Geographic Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Oceanography of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Directorate of the Hydrometeorological Service of Latvia, the Chair of Climatology of the Vilnyus State University and the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute. The conference lasted from the 10th to the 13th of May, 1954.	
Institution:		
Submitted:		



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AREFYEVA, V.A.

14-57-7-14396 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,

p 19 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Arefiyeva, V. A.

TITLE:

Climate and Hydrography in the Northern Part of the Volga-Ural Interstream Region (Klimat i gidrografiya

severnoy chasti Volgo-Ural'skogo mezhdurech'ya)

PERIODICAL:

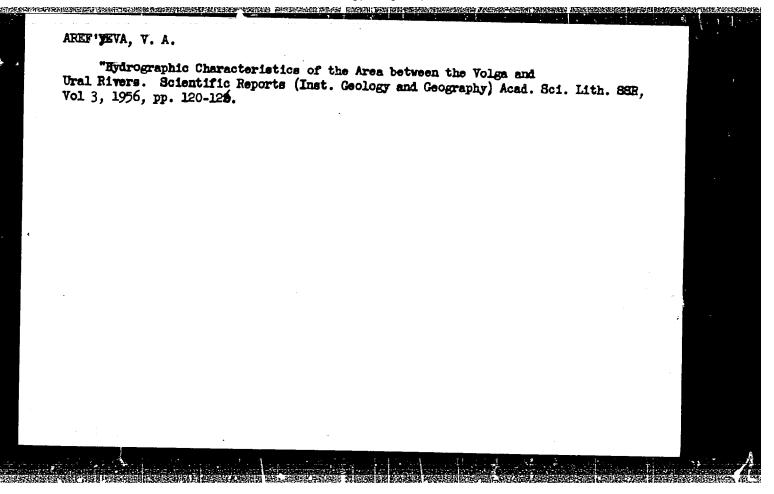
V sb: Priroda i korm. osobennosti rastit. limanov Volgo-Ural'skogo mezhdurech'ya. Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 58-73

ABSTRACT:

Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R00010201( APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000



14-57 -7-14818

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 195/, Nr 7, pp 98-99 (USSR) Translation from:

AUTHOR:

Aref'yeva, V. A.

TITLE:

A Hydrological Description of the Steppes in the Volga-Ural Interstream District (Godrograficheskaya

kharakteristika stepnoy zony Volgo-Ural'skogo

Mezhdurech'ya)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. In-ta Geogr. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 69, pp 93-126

ABSTRACT:

The Bol'shoy Uzen and Malyy Uzen are the main rivers of the interstream district. The largest estuaries are found at the mouths of the rivers in the northeastern part of the area. This region is deficient in surface water because its rivers are few and flow intermittently, and because most of its lakes are saline. Winter precipitation is very important. Wind, which redistributes snow supply, has a considerable

Card 1/3

14-57-7-14818

A Hydrological Description of the Steppes (Cont.)

effect on the runoff. From 98 to 100 percent of the total annual runoff is contributed by the spring runoff. Annual distribution of the river flow in this region is of the Kazakhstan type (the rivers flow intermittently and experience short violent periods of flooding when their average maximum content is some scores of times greater than the annual average). In winter the rivers resemble stationary pools because all of them form isolated lakes in their channels. Over a period of years the runoff modulus (in liters/second-km²) over a period of years the runoff modulus (in liters/second-km²) is 1.5 in the north and 0.25 in the south of the region. The coefficient of runoff variation is 0.91 for the Bol'shoy Uzen and 0.89 for the Malyy Uzen. The average turbidity of the water varies between 250 to 500 g/cu m, which is higher than in any lowland river of the USSR. The chemical composition of the water is of the chloride type. The mineral content ranges from 500 to 1000 mg/liter or more. The author believes that the flooded meadows at the estuaries can be improved at a comparatively low cost. The following measures are necessary: 1) the rivers should be dammed and their Card 2/3

A Hydrological Description of the Steppes (Cont.)

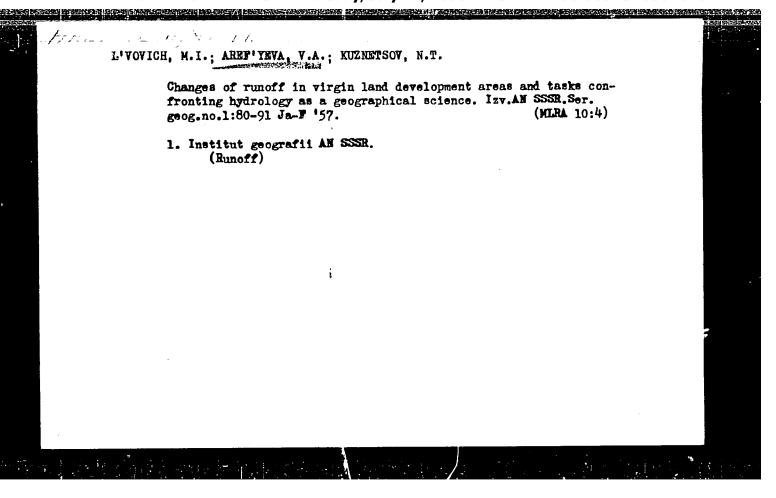
waters should be retained in temporary reservoirs to prevent talic water discharge into low-lying lakes and salt marshes; 2) the deepest parts of the estuaries should be protected by levees to prevent flooding; 3) levees of equal elevations should be constructed to distribute water uniformly through the estuaries; 4) stagnant waters should be drained off from the estuaries to prevent ground salting. In conclusion, the author ceclares that statements to the effect that the area is lacking in water have been made through failure to understand the problems involved; there are actually many possible ways to improve the water situation. A bibliography of 21 titles is included.

Card 3/3

G. D.

AREF' NA, V. A., Cand Geogr Sci -- (diss) "Estuaries of the Near-Caspian lowlands, their water regimen, and importance in agriculture." [Mos], 1957. 18 pp including cover (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Geography), 110 copies (KL, 52-57, 103)

- 12 -



AREF'YEVA, V. A. 30-58-4-33/44 AUTHOR: None Given TITLE: Dissertations (Dissertatsii). Branch of Geological-Geographical Sciences (Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk). July-December 1957 (Iyul'-Dekabr' 1957 g.) PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, ... pp. 118-119 (USSR) 1) At the Institute for Geography (Institut geografii) ABSTRACT: the following dissertations for the degree of a Candidate of Geographical Sciences were defended: V. A. Areflyeva - Limans of the Caspian Low Grounds, Their Water Regime and Their Importance for Agriculture. (Limany Prikaspiyskoy nizmeh= nosti, ikh vodnyy rezhim i znacheniye v sel'skom khozyaystve). L. M. Byushgens - Analysis and Critical Review of Foreign General Geographical Maps as Material for Compilation. (Analiz i otserka inostran= nykh obshchegeograficheskikh kart kak ma= Card 1/4 terialov dlya sostavleniya).

Dissertations. Branch of Geological-Geographical Sciences. July-December 1957

30-58-4-33/44

- A. A. Velichko Paleography of the Upper Paleolithic Age of the Bed of the Middle Course of the Desna River. (Paleografiya epokhi verkhnego paleolita basseyna sredney Desny).
- Ye. F. Fedorova The Kuybyshev Region/Roonomic-Geographic Characterization. (Kuybyshevskaya oblast! / ekonomiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika/).
- 2) At the Institute for the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry (Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii) the following dissertations were defended:
- a) for the degree of a Doctor of Geological-Mineralogi= cal Sciences:
- A. A. Beus Characteristic Features of the Beryllium Geochemistry and Genetic Types of Beryllium Deposits. (Osnovnyye cherty geokhimii berilliya i geneticheskiye tipy berilliyevykh mestorozhedeniy).

Card 2/4

Dissertations. Branch of Geological-Geographical Sciences. July-December 1957

30*-*58 - 4*-*-33/44

- b) for the degree of a Candidate of Geological-Mineralo= gical Sciences:
- N. Ye. Galdin Pecularities in the Structure of the Deposit of Belousovsk in the Altai (Strukture nyye osobennosti Belousovskogo mestorozhdeniya Altaya).
- P. P. Smolin Contact Processes of the Post-Jurassic Intrusions of the Aldan (Kontaktnyye protsessy posleyurskikh intruziy Aldana).
- 3) At the Geological Institute (Geologicheskiy institut) the following dissertations for the degree of a Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences were defended:
- A. T. Aslanyan Regional Geology of Armenia (Regional) = naya geologiya Armenii).
- B. M. Gimmel'farb Essential Regularities of the Phospho= rite Deposits of the USSR and Their Ge= netic Classification. (Osnovnyye zakono= mernosti fosforitnykh mestorozhdeniy SSSR i ikh geneticheskaya klassifikatsiya).

Card 3/4

是是这个人就不能使用这个人的人,就是这个人的,这个人也是一个人,我们也是这些人的,我们就是这一个人的人,我们就是这一个人的,我们就是这一个人的人,我们就是这一个 Dissertations. Branch of Geological-Geographical 30-58-4-33/44 Sciences, July-December 1957 I. V. Luchitskiy - Volcanism and Tectonics of the Devonian Depressions of the Minusinsk Bending of the Intermediate Mountains. (Vulkanizm i tektonika devonskikh vpadin Minusinskogo mezhgornogo progiba). D. I. Pogulyayev - Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of the Smolensk Region. (Geologi= cheskoye stroyeniye i poleznyye iskopayemyye Smolenskoy oblasti). 4) At the Institute of Oceanology (Institut okeanologii) the following dissertations for the degree of a Candidate of Geographical Sciences were defended: Ye. G. Arkhipova - Thermal Regime of the Caspian Sea. (Termicheskiy rezhim Kaspiyskogo morya). V. G. Ul'st - Morphology and Developmental History of the Field of Marine Accumulation in the Summit of the Gulf of Riga. (Morfologiya i istoriya razvitiya oblasti morskoy akkumulyatsii v ver= shine Rizhskogo zaliva). 1. Geology-Bibliography 2. Bibliography-Geology

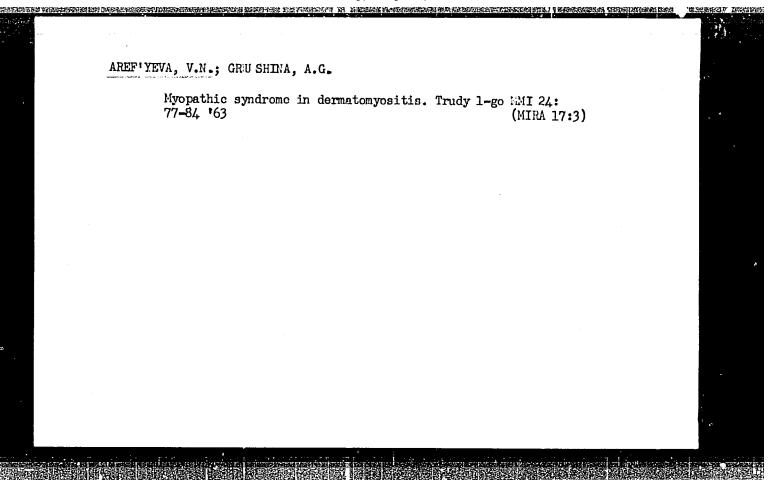
Card 4/4

AREF'TEVA, Vera Mikhaylovna; GUSHV, L.A., otvetstvennyy redektor;

HEMESILVSLATA, L.Sh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Telegraph dispatcher in the city communication service] Ekspeditor telegrafa gorodskogo otdeleniia sviazi. Moskva, Gos. ind-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1956. 35 p. (MIRA 10:2)

(Messengers) (Telegraph)



AKSYANTSEV, M.A.; AREFIYEVA, V.N.; SHREYBERG, G.L.

Some biochemical and hormonal changes in multiple sclerosis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.1:51-55 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova (direktor - prof. V.V. Mikheyev) i laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) AN SSSR.

AREF'YEVA, V.N., assistent

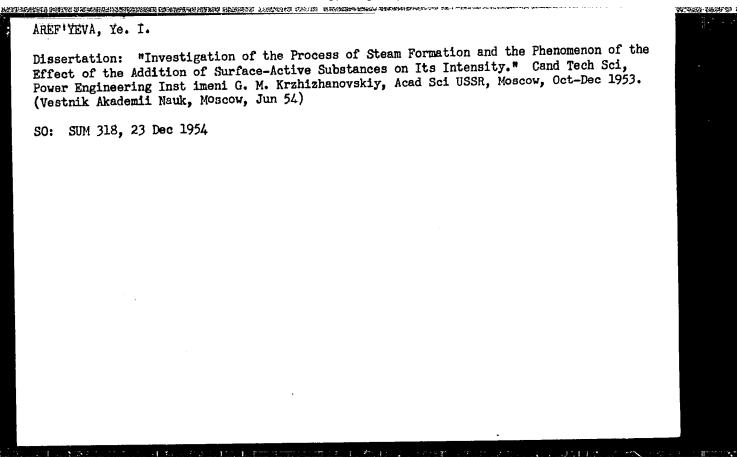
Degenerative changes in the spine and radicular pain. Trudy 1-go MMI 38:143-146 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

BOGDANOV, V.M., prof.; AREF'YEVA, V.S., otv. red.

[New developments in the microbiology of milk and dairy products] Novoe v mikrobiologii moloka i molochnykh produktov. Moskva, 1962. 24 p. (MIRA 17:5)

l. Mosco. TSentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii pishchevoy promyshlennosti.



AREF YEVA, E. I. (Cand. Tech. Sci.) and ALAD YEV, I. T. Cand. Tech. Sci.)

Influence of Wetting on Heat Exchange during Boiling.

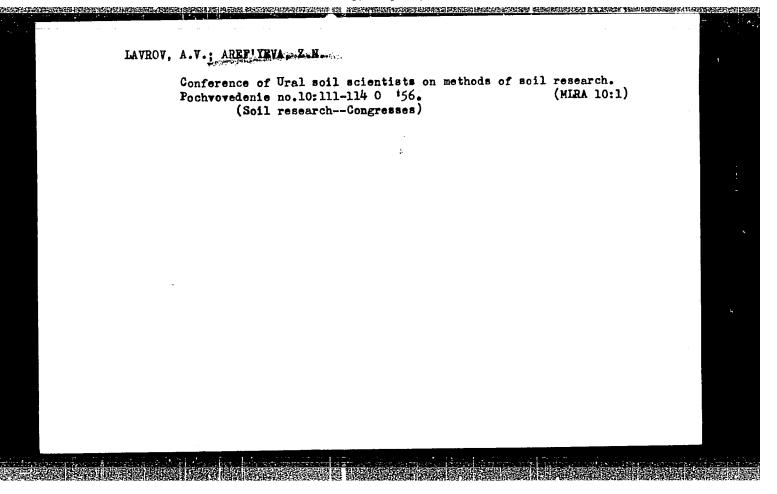
Report presented at sci. and tech. session on Heat Exchange during Change of Aggregate State of Matter (by Comm. on High Steam Conditions, Power Inst. ASUSSR, and Inst. Thermal Engineering, AS UkrSSR), Kiev, 23-28 Sep 57.

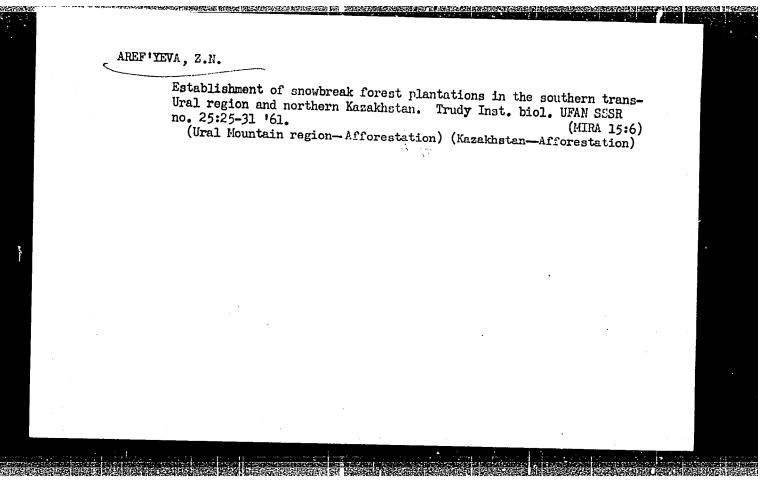
Power Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR

AREF'YEVA, Ye.I.; AIAD'YEV, I.T.

Effect of the wettability on the heat exchange during ebullition.
Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.7:11-17 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Heat--Radiation and absorption) (Ebullition)





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AUTHORS:

Aref yeva, Z. S., Bochkarev, V. V., Mikhaylov, L. M.,

Timofeyev, L. V.

TITLE:

Attenuation of gamma radiation from  $Co^{60}$ ,  $Cs^{137}$ , and  $Au^{198}$ 

by a lead shield of cylindrical shape

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1961, 186-187

TEXT: The authors measured the attenuation of gamma radiation from Co<sup>60</sup>, Cs<sup>137</sup>, and Au<sup>198</sup> sources of an activity of 1000-10,000 µm by a cylindrical lead shield by means of an air-equivalent chamber (0.6 l) which had been placed at a distance of 17.5 or 25 cm from the sources. At these distance, the sources may be regarded as point sources. An integrating device of the type AA(DD) served as a recorder. The distances mentioned above were chosen because of the dimensions of an additional "disciplining" packing, as is used in a nevel type of transport packing for radioisotopes (of. 2. S. Aref'yeva et al. "Meditsinskaya radiologiya", No. 3, 68 (1961)). The shield was provided by a set of lead cylinders (in a number of six, each having a

Card 1/3

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Attenuation of gamma radiation ...

5-mm wall and a height of 330 mm), as well as a set of semicylinders of the same wall thickness. In this experiment, the maximum shield thickness was 100 mm. The source was positioned on the axis of the smallest cylinder (20 mm in diameter). The shield thickness augmented in the direction toward the detector. The system was arranged such that the axes of the cylindrical ionization chamber and of the set of cylinders were perpendicular to the line connecting the said axes in the middle, and perpendicular to one another Simultaneously, the attenuation by a plane-parallel shield (lead sheet, 500.450.5 mm) was measured for the same sources which were 1 cm away from the lead surface. The attenuation curves were likewise taken for distances of 17.5 and 25 cm between source and detector. The shield thickness likewise augmented toward the detector. In all cases, measurements at a distance of 17.5 cm agreed with those at 25 cm within the measurement accuracy (10%). No general quantitative conclusions can as yet be drawn from the measurements regarding the effect of the shield shape upon the attenuation of radiation; at any rate, the cylindrical shield was evidently more effective. The ratio between the attenuation degrees of the cylindrical and of the plane shield  $(\eta = K_{cyl}/K_{pl})$  of equal thickness (in  $\mu d$  units) was a function of  $E_{v}$  and of the shield thickness. For the source - detector distances concerned, Card 2/3

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Attenuation of gamma radiation ...

 $\eta$  passed through a maximum for  $\mu d=3.5$ . For  $\gamma$ -quarta with energies of 0.411 Mev (Au<sup>196</sup>), 0.667 Mev (Cs<sup>137</sup>), and 1.25 Mev (Co<sup>60</sup>),  $\eta$  was equal to 2.2, 1.7, and 1.3, respectively. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1960

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Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102010

26376 8/089/61/011/002/013/015 B102/B201

26.2246

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, L. M., Aref'yeva, Z. S.

TITLE: Universal tables for celculating or

PITLE: Universal tables for calculating gamma-radiation shields of tungsten and uranium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1961, 187-189

TEXT: Tungsten (Z = 74. Q = 19.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and uranium (Z = 92, Q = 18.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) are frequently used materials for gamma shielding. Their high Z and their high specific gravity make them the ideal materials for producing small—size shields. The tables offered here have a universal character and were calculated for infinitely large shields on the basis of theoretical dose accumulation factors. These tables enable to solve a number of practical problems in connection with the designing of devices making use of different gamma sources. The tables were based on gamma-radiation energies of 0.1 to 10 Mev, and attenuation factors of 1.5 to 107. The results obtained from the tabulated values are a little too high for cases occurring in practice (barrier geometry), considering that infinite geometry has been presupposed when setting up the tables. The dose rates obtained must be reduced by Card 1/5

26376 \$/089/61/011/002/013/015 B102/B201

Universal tables for calculating ...

5-10% behind the shield. There are 2 tables and 2 references: 1 Sovietbloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Goldstein, J. Wilkins, Report NYO-3075 (1954).

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1961

Table 1: Tungsten shield thickness (in cm) for various attenuation factors of extensive γ-radiation.
Legend: (1) attenuation factor K; (2) gamma-radiation energy, Mev.

Card 2/5

AREF'YEVA, Z.S.; BOCHKAREV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, L.M.; TIMOFEYEV, L.V.

Protection from inhibitory radiations of radioactive isotopes.

Med.rad. no.7:77-82 161. (MIRA 15:1)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (RADIOISOTOPES-SAFETY MEASURES)

S/089/62/012/001/014/019 B102/B138

21.2400

AUTHORS:

Mikhaylov, L. M., Aref'yeva, Z. S.

TITLE:

Tables for calculating the thickness of lead glass for

broad-beam gamma shielding

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 1, 1962, 58-62

TEXT: The gamma-shielding properties of three types of lead glass were investigated:  $T\Phi-1$  (TF-1) (Q = 3.86 g/cm<sup>3</sup>),  $T\Phi-5$  (TF-5) (Q = 4.77 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and CT $\Phi$  (STF) (Q = 6.73 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). The results are tabulated for y-radiation energies between 0.1 and 10.0 Mev and multiplicity factors of attenuation ranging from 1.5 to 107. The dose build-up factors B(E, Z,  $\mu$ x) were known with an accuracy of 5-6 % for 3-Mev y-quanta and shield thicknesses of  $\mu$ x \(\preceq 15\). For 10-Mev quanta it was not less than 6 % at  $\mu$ x = 7 and 20 % at  $\mu$ x = 15. The calculations were carried out for infinite geometry. The tables can also be used for other types of lead glass with correction for density. There are 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED:

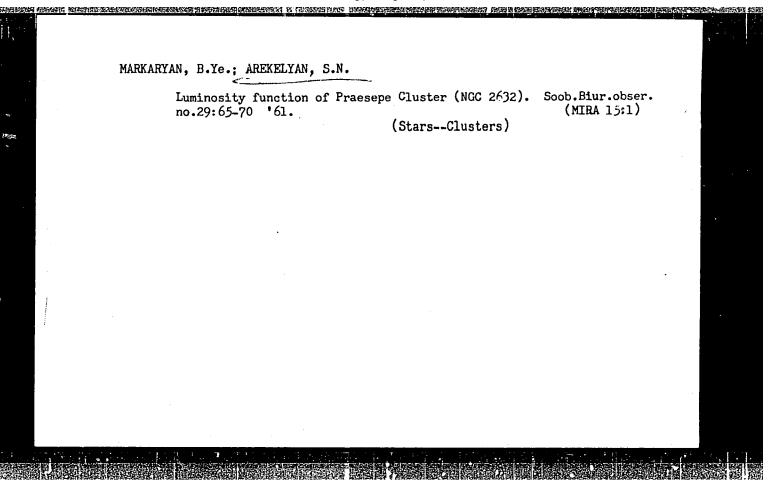
August 16, 1961

Card 1/1

MIKHAYLOV, Lev Mikhaylovich; AREF'YEVA, Zinaida Semenovna; OSANOV, D.P., red.

[Tables and nomograms to calculate shielding from gamma rays: point sources] Tablitsy i nomogrammy dlia rascheta

[Tables and nomograms to calculate shielding from gamma rays; point sources] Tablitsy i nomogrammy dlia rascheta zashchity ot gamma-luchei; tochechnye istochniki. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 132 p. (MIRA 18:9)



AREKHINS, L. V. and BUKIN, V. N.

"Vitamin D and Protein-sterol Complexes in Blood Serum,"

paper submitted for presentation at the Intl. Symposium on Enzyme Chemistry, 16-23 October 1957, Tokly, Japan

B-3,095,529

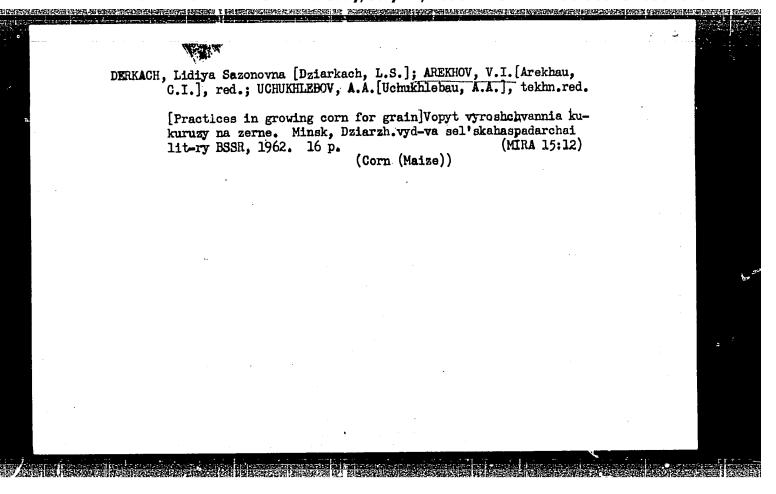
+ 8-3,078,405

KULAZHENKO, Aleksey Nikolayevich[Kulazhenka, A.M.]; AREKHAU, V.I. red.; ZEN'KO, M.M., tekhn. red.

[High potato yields in peat soils]Vysoki uradzhai bul'by na tarfinikath. Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va sel'skahaspadarchai litry BSSR, 1962. 11 p.

1. Starshina kolkhoza imeni Kirova Lagishinskogo rayona Brestskoy oblasti (for Kulazheni.).

(Potatoes) (Peat soils)



AREKHOV, V.Z.; SHINKEVICH, N.I., dotsent, red.; KAPRANOVA, N.V., red.

[Handbook on technical drawing; geometrical drawing and sollection of problems] Posobie po tekhnicheskom, chercheniu; geometricheskoe cherchenie i sbornik zadach. Pod obehohei red. N.I.Shinkevicha. Minsk, Red.-izdatel'skii otdel BPI im. I.V. Stalina, 1959. 93 p.

(Geometrical drawing-Study and teaching)

AREKHOV, Viktor Zakhar'yevich; SHINKEVICH, N.I., dotr., red.;

AKALOVICH, N.M., red.; MORGUNOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on mechanical drawing; geometrical drawing and collection of problems]Posoble po tekhnicheskom cherchenitu; geometricheskoe cherchenie i sbornik zadach. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod obshchei red. N.I.Shinkevicha. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovanila BSSR, 1962. 105 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Mechanical drawing—Study and teaching)

마이트 (1980년 - 1980년 - 1981년 - 1982년 - 1 1982년 - 1982년	
L 27262-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)/EWP(v) ACC NR: AP6009523 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0048/0048	
AUTHORS: Trofimov, N. M.; Areklitvuk, Yu. A.; Lyashenko, L. V.  ORG: none	
TITLE: Device for supplying pulse current to a welding arc. Class 21, No. 179401	
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 48	
TOPIC TAGS: welding equipment, welding equipment component, arc welding	
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for supplying pulse current to a welding arc, containing a rectifier for supplying the basic arc, a rectifier for supplying the pilot arc, an oscillator, and a control circuit for stabilizing and modulating the welding current pulses. To simplify construction and to reduce weight and size, the control circuit is based on semiconductor triodes, while the	
oscillator is connected to the pilot arc circuit through a transformer with a ferrite core.	
SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Jun62	
UDC: 621.791.037 Card 1/1 CC	

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IAKUR, F. [Lacour, F.]; PARNES, V.; AREL', Zh. [Arel, J.]; IAKUR, Zh.

[Lacour, J.]

Antigenic differences between normal crythrocytes and crythrocytes of patients with some neoplasms. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no.3: 39-42 My-Je '60.

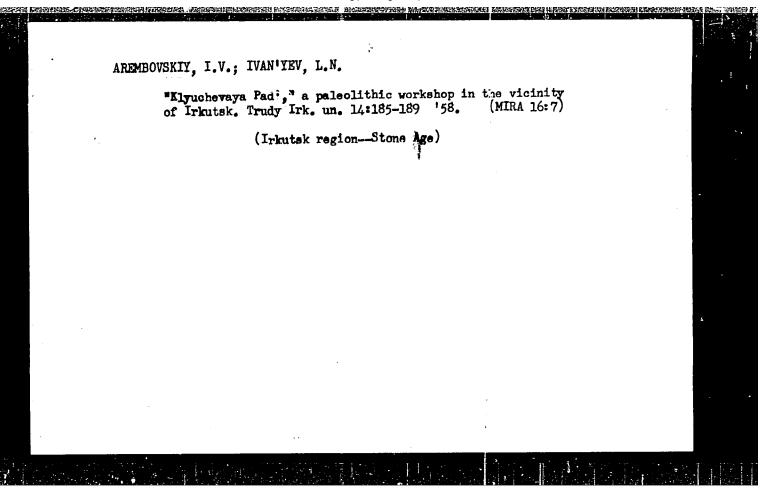
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Instituta Gustava Russi (zav. laboratoriey F. Lakur, dir. P. Denua) i iz otdela immunologii i onkologii (zav. - deystritel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(ERYTHROCTTES)

(CANGER)

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. '	AREMBOVSKIY,	I.V.[deceased]			
	Strat: Easter	lgraphy of Quaternary sedime on Siberia. Trudy Irk. un. 1	nts in the s 4:9-55	southern part of (MIRA 16:7)	
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ADUMBAUSI	TY, I. V.		
Marinoto			
		Apr 1948	
	USSR/Medicine - Man, Primitive		•
	Medicine - Marie / Trik	ntsk	•
	"A New Neolithic Site on the Kuda River (Irk	kiy, 1 p	
	"A New Neolithic Site on the Kuda River (III Oblast')," Ye. V. Pavlovskiy, I. V. Arembovs		
		Pavlovskiy	
	Describes the site discovered by Prof 16. v in 1946. Stone tools and pottery fragments in nermanently settled by neolit	show that his fisher-	
	Aha niage was post		
	men and hunters.		
	- 이 사용하다 		•
		78 <u>r62</u>	
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AREN, A., [Arens, A.] (Riga); OZOL, Ya., [Ozols, J.] (Riga); Vanag, G., [Vanags, G.] (Riga)

Interaction of 2-halogen-2-p-nitrophenylindandions-1,3 with aromatic amines. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.4:117-122 '60.

(EEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut khimii.

(Halogens) (Nitrophenylindandione) (Amines)

(Aromatic compounds)

	0Z0L, Ya. [Ozols, J.](Riga)	VANAG, G.[Vanags,	G.]	
(Riga)  Reaction of 2-haloge and heterocyclic am	en-2-p-nitrophenylindandione- ines. Vestis Latv ak no.6:61- (El	1,3 with aliphatic 66 '60. AI 10:9)		
l. Akademiya nauk L	atviyskoy SSR, Institut organ	icheskogo sinteza.		
(Halogens) (Heterocycli	(Aliphatic compounds) c compounds (Nitrophenyline (Amines)	landione)		

AREN, A. [Arens, A.]; BERGA, I.Ya.; VANAG, G.Ya. [Vanags, G.]

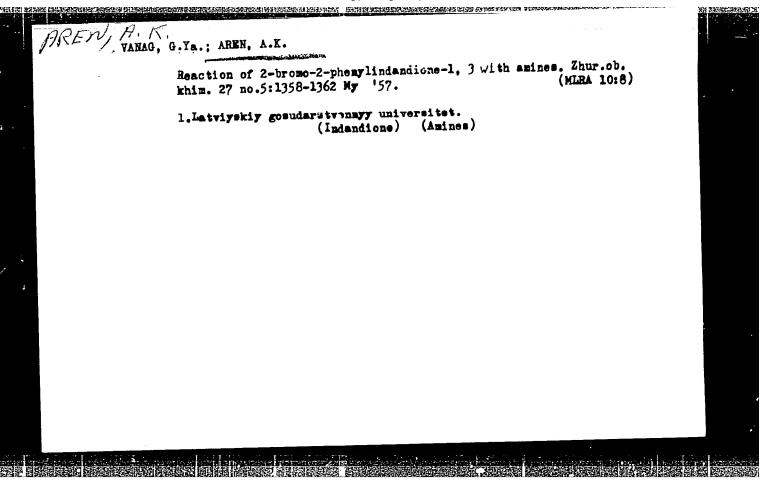
N-aminoacetyl derivatives of 2-amino-2-phenyl-1,3-indendiones.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3227-3230 0 164.

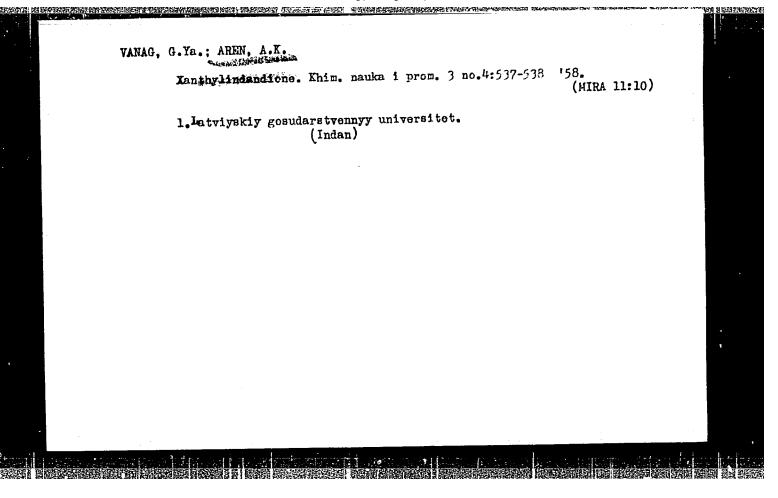
1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(MIRA 17:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00010201

	22	21. Spank, Turker, P.G. Frankel and S.S. Yaketaore. The influence of Sme Technical Factors on the Properties of Erasel Contings on Cast Iron		National Data the Interestin of a Firebly Afractory With a Fluorine-Containing Class Batch	17. Farth, In. In. Retarders of the Saiting Period of Oppose Calcined at Low Imparatures	16. Treptanialid, E. D., and U.L. Spinis. The Possibility of Using Response Open-Smooth along for the Production of Studing Superances		- L	cua	gidaks, J. Properties of Typical Clays of the Lavrace and	10. coltrat. If ., and f.f. Coltrate. The fronte of coltrates in the figure property of the first state Sector Costing Coltrates in the Sulphate Froces	9. Orthebtorn, W., and J. J. J. L. Concentration u	6. Charleste 8. Edition, and to this way.	7. Rosedan, I.I. On the Predicted Mechanism of the Advision of control of the Advision of the Advisor of Control of the Advisor of the A	6. Years, G.Y, and half-difficantle Internation of 2-drived-a-purely	5. Vest C.A. Lipin as a tagent for qualitative programments at the state of the compounds	4. Balodia, List. Bestrace of the Bondary Layer, Electrode Townson, and the forreston of findings in Mindings Suffers Suffers and the forreston of findings in Mindings Suffers Suffers for the first terms of the first terms	). Crokenthallo. A. Trige, and t. Akenie. The Landsoner of Alexander Oxide Epitate	2. Yakida L., L. Tewin'th, and E. Oldfill Taresa. 100 un v. Tetrapheny horms in Calmidaticative Landysis	UNILABATE projectionalizat properties and compositions of the section and references and the properties are santioned. Figures, tables, and references accompany the articles.	pignosi: This book is include two committed desiral spatials and maly included the committee of the committe	Ris. 113-18 Person of Sciences intriprings that Franceson, Sect. A. Peterson. Sambles of the Science Profession, Doctor of Chemistry Federal Co. State, Profession, Doctor of Chemistry C. In. Taxes, Profession, Doctor of Chemistry and scientists in the cornalic	<u> </u>	nips. Universitate . 14. Distilctorily facilities, 4 (Scientific Soles, Vol. 14.	PELS I BOX EXPLOITATION		
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5(3) 5.3900

66481

AUTHORS:

Aren, A. K., Vanag, G. Ya., Academician, AS LatvSSR SOV/20-129-1-27/64

TITLE:

2-Ethyleniatho-2-phenylindandione-1,3

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1,

ABSTRACT:

The authors have been studying the amino derivatives of 2-substituted indandiones-1,3 for several years (Refs 1-5). These compounds are not only of theoretical but also of practical interest because many of them are physiologically effective (Ref 6). The authors also attempted to introduce the ethyleneimine group into the indandione molecule. B-diketones containing the latter group in their active methylene group have not been described. The compound named in the title (II) is formed even at room temperature by the interaction of 2-bromine-2phenylindandione-1,3 (I) (see Diagram) with ethyleni ethereal solution. For economical reasons triethylamine (Ref 7) may be used instead of ethylenimine for the combination of hydrogen bromide. The substance cited in the title is greenish yellow, crystalline, and readily soluble in organic solvents. If its solution in absolute ether is saturated with hydrogen chloride, a white, salt-like HCl salt of 2- 3chloroethylamino-2-phenylindandione-1,3 (III) is precipitated.

Card 1/2

2-Ethylenimina-2-phenylindandione-1,3

66481

SOV/20-129-1-27/64

It was formed due to the opening of the ethylenimine ring by HCl. Hydrogen bromide and hydrogen iodide have an analogous effect (Refs 8,9). The authors proved (in contradiction to M. Yu. Lidak, S. A. Giller and A. Ya. Medne (Ref 7) that hydrogen halides open the above mentioned ring in an anhydrous medium. The structure of (III) mentioned (see Diagram) was proved to be correct by the synthesis of substance (IV) described earlier (Ref 2) which could be transformed into (III) by the effect of thionyl chloride. Since the compound contains a secondary amino group it yields a corresponding nitrosq- and acetyl derivative. The authors thank M. Lidak for the ethylenimine provided by him. There are 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Riga Polytechnic Institute)

July 10, 1959

Card 2/2

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S/020/60/132/01/30/064 B011/B126

AUTHORS:

Aren, A. K., Neyland, O. Ya., Vanag, G. Ya., Academician of the

TITLE:

The Structure of 2-Para-Nitrophenylindandione-1,3

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 1, pp. 115-118

TEXT: The authors have shown that 2-para-nitrophenylindandione-1,3 (NPI) is a very mobile system, which exists in polar solvents and apparently also in the solid state as an anion with a balanced electron structure. This system is also capable of mutual conversions. In solvents of weak polarity NPI exists in colorless diketo form. The NPI anion possesses two kinds of reactivity: a) with diazomethane it forms a methyl ester of the enol form; b) with bromine and chlorine, 2-bromine and 2-chlorine derivatives are produced. MPI differs from the colorless 2-phenyl indandione-1,3, since it is dark red in color. The 2-chlorine and 2-bromine derivatives of MPI are colorless, while the 2-amino derivatives are yellow or orange. The authors wanted to clarify the cause of this coloring of NPI. Phenylindandiones crystallize from polar solvents as red substances. On the determination of the melting points, the red forms become colorless. There are,

Card 1/3

The Structure of 2-Para-Nitrophenylindandione-1,3

8/020/60/132/01/30/064 B011/B126

however, signs that the red form of NPI is stable, and is not influenced either by the action of temperature or by the type of solvent. In order to clarify the possibility that NPI may exist in valence structures (III) and (IV), the authors analyzed NPI and some of its derivatives in the ultraviolet and infrared. Further, the methyl ester of its enol form  $c_{16}H_{11}O_4N$  was analyzed. Fig. 1 shows that the ultraviolet absorption spectra of NPI and its Na salt have identical curves. It is obvious that the electron structure of NPI in the solution is the same as that of its anion. Therefore, NPI is dissociated in a solution of absolute methanol. The ultraviolet spectrum of NPI gives an absorption curve in dichloroethane which is characteristic of the diketo form (Fig. 2). The data of the infrared spectrum of a saturated NPI solution in dichloroethane agree with those of the ultraviolet spectra. 0.0001 M NPI solutions in dichloroethane are completely colorless. After standing for a long time in chloroform or dichloroethane a suspension of red NPI gradually changes to the colorless crystalline form, which is without doubt a diketo form. During the separation from the solution the colorless form changes back to the red form. Thus, contradictory assertions are disproved (Ref. 7). NPI differs from the other derivatives of 2-phenylindandione-1,3 which are replaced in the para-position by electrophilic substituents, simply because the red form is more stable here. The ultraviolet Card 2/3

The Structure of 2-Para-Nitrophenylindandione-1,3

80056 5/020/60/132/01/30/064 B011/B126

spectrum of the methyl ester of the enol form of NPI in absolute methanol differs considerably from that of NPI proper. Thus, the enol ester structure of the former is confirmed. The infrared spectrum of red NPI suspended in paraffin oil, recrystallized from glacial acetic acid, disproves the theory of its existence in diketo form (I), since no absorption of the CO groups occurs. When the sample is dissolved in water and then recrystallizes, besides other oscillations, frequencies of average intensity of the CO groups occur at 1700 and 1735 cm-1. The authors believe that it undergoes a partial conversion to the diketo form under the action of the solvent. The data of the infrared spectroscopic analysis do not prove that the red form of solid NPI is an enol (II). The authors also refv a the previously assumed structure of diketo nitric acid (IV), on the basis of their results. The infrared spectrum in the region of double bonds is so complicated that one cannot really speak of characteristic frequencies of single groups (Ref. 8). The authors illustrate the structure (VII) that they assume, in a scheme. They thank A. Grinval'de and M. Tiltin'sh for taking the ultraviolet spectra. There are 2 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Riga Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1960 Card 3/3

BELEN'KIY, M.L.; GERMANE, S.K.; AREN, A.K.; VANAG, G.Ya., akademik

A new class of pharmacologically active substances with a wellpronounced effect on the central nervous system. Dokl.AN SSSR
134 no.1:217-220 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk LatvSSR.
2. Akademiya nauk LatvSSR (for Vanag).

(INDANDIONE) (PHARMOCOLOGY)

AREN, A.K.; AREN, P.S., VANAG, G.Ya., akadenik

New method of synthesizing 2-aryliden-1,3-indandiones. Dokl.

AN SSSR 135 no.2:320-322 N '60. (MIRA 13;11)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. (Indandione)

AREN, A. K.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Synthesis and properties of amino-derivatives of 1,3-indandiones." Leningrad, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Education RSFSR, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Organic Chemistry); 150 copies; price not given; list of author's works on p 18 (13 entries); (KL, 6-61 sup, 196)

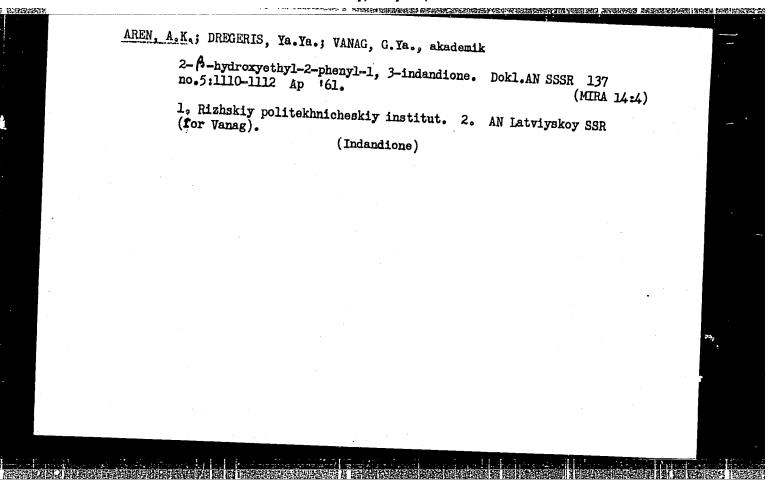
AREN, A.K.; VANAG, G.Ya.

Synthesis of 2-benzhydryl-1,3-indandione and its 2-amino derivatives.

Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1:117-123 Ja '61, (MIRA 14:1)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Indandione)



AREN, A.K. [Arens, A.]; MIRSTAYS, U.Ya. [Mikstais, U.]; VANAC, G.Ya.

[Vanags, G.], akademik

2-Ethylenimino-2-anisyl-1,3-indandione. Dokl.AN SSSR 145
no.61279-1281 Ag '62. (MURA 15:8)

1. Rishskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. 2. AN Latviyskoy SSR
(for Vanag). (Indandione)

STRADYN', Ya D. [Stradins, J.]; TUMANE, I.K.; AREN, A.K. [Arens, A.];

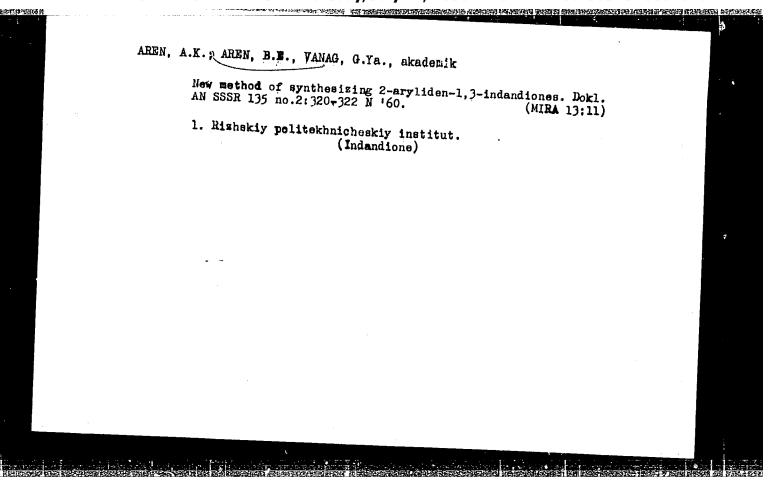
VANAG, G.Ya. [Vanaga, G.] [deceased]

Cleavage of a C-N bond in the polarographic reduction of 2-amino-1,3-indandiones. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.8:1527-1332 Ag '65.

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latviyskoy SSR i Rizhekiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

AREN, A.K. [Arens, A.]; MIKSTAYS, U.Ya. [Mikstais, U.]; VANAG, G.Ya. [Vanags,G.]

Amino derivatives of 2-piperonyl-1,3-indandione. Zhur.ob.khim. 34
no.2:442-445 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)



AREN, Borys

Deep geology of eastern Poland along the cross section Fasty-Tyszowce. Kwartalnik geol 8 no.1:77-90 \*64

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

1. Zaklad Geologii Nizu, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

AREN, Borys; DEPCWSKI, Stanislaw

Manifestations of gas in the Eccambrian of the Podlasie Depression. Kwartalnik geol 9 no.1:17-27 '65.

1. Department of Lowland Geology of the Institute of Geology, Warsaw. Submitted June 2, 1964.

# Case of exfoliating aneurysm of the thoracic aorta simulating renal colic. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 1:62-63 Ja '50. (MIRA 13:8) 1. Iz kafedry obshchsy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.A. Geller) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (AORTIC ANEURYSES)

KASAVINA, B.S.; RIKHTER, A.I.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; ARENBERG, A.A.

Effect of chondroitin sulphate on the healing of wounds. Eksp. khir. i anest. 6 no.5:10-13 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

l. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deystwitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov [deceased])
Ministerstva zdravockhraneniya SSSR i iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. L.I. Falin) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

(CHONDROITIN SULPHURIC ACID-THERAPEUTIC)
(WOUNDS-TREATMENT)

KASAVINA, B.S.; RIKHTER, A.I.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; ARENBERG, A.A.

Influence of chondroitin sulfate (chonsuridum) on the process of collagen formation in vivo. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.6:85-87 Je '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N. Priorov [deceased]) i kafedry gistologii (zav. prof. L.I. Falin) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. G.N. Beletskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim.

(CHONDROITINSULFURIC ACID)
(COLLAGEN) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

KASAVINA, B.S.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; RIKHTER, A.I.; LAUFER, A.L.; LIRTSMAN, V.M.;
MARKOVA, O.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: ARENBERG, A.A.; AGAPOVA, N.A.;

Some enzyme-substrate systems in the process of regeneration of the bony tissue. Eksper, khir. i anest. 7 no.4:56-63 Jl-Ag '62,

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz biokhimigheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor biolog, nauk
B.S.Kasavina) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - doktor med. nauk M.V.Volkov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR i kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. L.I.Falin) Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

ARENBERG, A.A. (Moskva, G-34, Butikovskiy perelulok, d.9, kv.8)

Fractures of the sesamoid bones of the foot. Ortop. travm.
i protez. 24 no.5;52-53 My '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- prof. A.V. Kaplan)
TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.- prof.
M.V. Volkov).

RABINOVICH, Yu.Ya., kand. med. nauk; ARENBERG, A.A.

Maffucci's syndrome with transition into chondrosarcoma.
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